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ANALYSIS OF PHYTOMEDICINES BASED ON MILK THISTLE

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Diseases of the hepatobiliary system are a widespread pathology that affects more than 2 billion people worldwide. Every year the morbidity in Ukraine increases in about 20% and occupies a significant place among the somatic diseases, remaining a serious socio-economic problem. In the complex therapy of such conditions the appointment of hepatoprotectors is substantiated, among which the main place belongs to phytodrugs. One of the most commonly used plants with proven pharmacological activity is Milk Thistle.

Therefore, the aim of the work was to conduct a marketing analysis of the range of Milk Thistle phytodrugs on the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine.

The main components of the Milk Thistle seeds are flavolignans silybin, silycristin, silydianin, silybinin, silymarin, isosilybin, silymonin, silyandrin, which are known under the general name "silymarin", which protect liver cells from the negative effects of toxins and radiation. Due to the great amount of biologically active substances, drugs from the Milk Thistle seeds have hepatoprotective, anti-inflammatory, hemostatic, immunomodulatory, antioxidant, and other properties, which normalize the function of the liver, biliary tract, spleen and other organs in pathological conditions.

The first stage of the research was to conduct a marketing analysis of Milk Thistle phytodrugs presented on the domestic pharmaceutical market. After conducting a marketing study, it was determined that 51 names (58%) of drugs based on the Milk Thistle and 33 names of dietary supplements, which constituted 42% of the total drugs, were registered on the pharmaceutical market of Ukraine.

The next step was to analyze the pharmaceutical market of drugs according to the producing country. According to the results of the analysis, dietary supplements are represented only by domestic manufacturers, while among drugs, the leading position is occupied by imported drugs, which is 60% (21 names), and domestic drugs account for only 40% (14 names).

Thus, in the pharmaceutical market for the treatment of the hepatobiliary system diseases most drugs are imported, which are not always economically available to people. Therefore, the development and expansion of the range of domestically produced drugs are promising.

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CURRENT ISSUES IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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Alzheimer's disease is one of the neurodegenerative diseases that is accompanied by the gradual development of degeneration of various brain structures associated with the mass death of neurons and glial cells. This leads to memory impairment, emotional disorders, cognitive and motor disorders. According to the WHO, 47 million people worldwide suffer from Alzheimer's disease. It affects about 5% of men and women aged 65 to 74 years. By 2050, one new case of Alzheimer's disease is expected to develop every 33 seconds, accounting for nearly 1 million new cases a year. In Ukraine, the problem of Alzheimer's disease is exacerbated by the important socio-economic situation and the declining availability of effective medicines for the elderly. About 75% of such patients cannot afford medication and care.

To date, the ICD-10, DSM-IV and NINCDS-ADRDA criteria have been widely used for diagnosis, and the diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease has been based on the typical clinical picture and the exclusion of other possible causes of cognitive impairment. Recently, there has been significant progress in the development of diagnostics of the pathophysiological manifestations of the Alzheimer's process: new laboratory and neuroimaging diagnostic methods are used, such as determining the level of β -amyloid, tau protein and phosphorylated tau protein in cerebrospinal